





# THE MARION DAILY STAR

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FRIDAY, MARCH 22

President Harrison says he has found

that the best way to shake hands is to

take hold first and not let the other fel-

low get the grip on him.

Right Rev. F. D. Huntington, Episco-

palian bishop of central New York, declares

that the commercial and business ten-

dencies of the age are destroying the

spirituality of the churches.

Ninety years old Simon Cameron, gay

as a lark, and with intellectual faculties

in perfect trim, says the way to preserve

youth is to associate with young people

and keep going. It is really not so many

years since this feisty old boy was the

victim of a breach of promise suit.

March 17, 1780, Gen. George Washing-

ton ordered St. Patrick's day to be fully

celebrated in his army. Part of the di-

vision orders was as follows: "The com-

manding officer desires that the celebra-

tion of the day should not pass by with-

out a little rum issued to the troops."

The debate in the Canadian parliament

on commercial union with the United

States brought out some remarkable

speeches. The question of political union

was freely discussed. Mr. Chaiton said

that the idea of Anglo-Saxon unity was

a magnificent dream, but he believed it

was destined to be a reality, and that

when it was it would best realize the

hopes of humanity.

Women's Clubs.

The recent meeting in New York city

of delegates from all the women's clubs

in the Union was an interesting occasion

to those concerned. The delegates came

together on the invitation of Sorosis, the

women's club of New York. Sorosis

celebrated its twenty-first anniversary

this March, and invited the others to

participate in the festivities.

The New York club, founded twenty-

one years ago, was the first organization

of the kind among women in America.

There are now in the United States a

little over 100 clubs of ladies. Forty of

these sent delegates to the Sorosis

anniversary. Steps have been taken to

form a federation of such associations,

with general officers.

The delegates from every section

of the Union, but principally from New

England and the northwest, Massachu-

setts leads in the number of its clubs.

Michigan and Colorado have a goodly

number also. So has Indiana, the state

which added processions of ladies to the

various entertainments of the last politi-

cal campaign. And one delegate was

present from Fargo, in far off Dakota.

Most of the women who are known in

literature and the professions belong to

some of these feminine societies. The

social idea of course is central one. But

to this most of the clubs add benevolent

work and studies for self culture.

The Next President.

The question of who will be the next

president is usually the most interesting

puzzle in the minds of the Ameri-

can people. Our president is scarcely

elected before the public mind turns nat-

urally to the problem of who will next

draw the capital prize in the lottery of

politics. Will Harrison succeed himself,

or will some other Republican prove

more popular? Has Cleveland lost his

chances, or is Hill the rising star? Or

will some man now unknown come to

the front? No other question than the

presidency gives such scope for our na-

tional habit of guessing and weighing

probabilities.

Those who aim to guess intelligently,

and more especially those who aspire to

draw the glittering prize, would do well

to bear in mind the fact that the presi-

dency has usually been awarded to the

man who has the prestige of a recent

victory in war or politics.

Grant was the inevitable nominee of

the Republican party in 1868 because of

his war record; Hayes was nominated in

1876 because of his victory over William

Allen in the memorable contest. For the

governorship of Ohio in 1875, Garfield

had the prestige of the Republican lead-

ership of the house of representatives

and of his recent election to the senate

from Ohio, and Harrison the strength of

a popular majority overcome only by the

previous gerrymandering of his state in

the contest for his own succession to the

senate in 1886.

Tilden was nominated on the strength

of his previous victory in New York;

Hancock for his record at Gettysburg,

and Cleveland because of the enormous

majority by which he was elected gover-

nor of New York over Folger.

New York will elect her governor in

November, 1891, one year before the next

presidential election. While the next

president is likely to happen in politics as

in all other human affairs, it is yet fair

to say that the man who is elected gover-

nor of New York in 1891 will stand a

remarkably good chance of being nomi-

nated by his party for the presidency in

1892. This fact is well understood by

the politicians of the Empire state, and

every aspirant for the governorship looks

in his day dreams beyond the executive

mansions at Albany to the open portals of

the White House at Washington.

## THE NIAGARA CANAL.

The act of congress incorporating this

enterprise promises to have an important

bearing on the interests of the Three

Americas. The association to which a

name has thus been given is called the

Maritime Canal company of Nicaragua.

The company had already obtained all

concessions from Nicaragua and Costa

Rica. They only needed the United

States to give them a legal status.

The bill which has passed congress

makes the United States in no way pec-

uniarily liable for expenses incurred by

the company. This was expressly stipu-

lated. The act of incorporation was

granted on condition that work on the

canal should be begun in good faith

within three years after the passage of

the bill.

The headquarters of the company will

be New York city, and their charter calls

for capital stock to the amount of

\$100,000,000, with the privilege of increas-

ing it to twice that sum. The estimated

cost of the work is something over sixty-

six millions.

The Nicaragua canal, as projected,

takes the route across the isthmus

through Lake Nicaragua. Thus the

waters of that lake can be utilized.

The canal will begin on the Atlantic side at

the mouth of the San Juan river, near

Greytown, which is called by the natives

San Juan del Norte. Thence the canal

will take a general course up the San

Juan river to Lake Nicaragua. It will

cross the southern end of the lake from

east to west. Thence a path will be cut

from the lake to the Pacific ocean to the

port of Fonseca.

The total length of the canal will be

181 miles. By the route proposed sixty-

two miles of this distance must be cut

through the land.

The chief difference in the construction

of this and the Panama canal is that that

proposed to be an ocean level canal,

while the Nicaragua work will employ

locks and lifts.

The completion of the Nicaragua canal

will open to northern enterprise a region

of unparalleled richness both in mineral

and agricultural products. The charter

granted by congress provides that the

directors of this interoceanic canal com-

pany shall be citizens of the United

States or Nicaragua. A majority of

them must be citizens and residents of

the United States. If the canal is brought

to successful completion, its advantages

to this country, both peace and war, can

hardly be estimated.

The Congressional Library.

In the congressional library at Wash-

ington there are 600,000 books and 200,

000 pamphlets. Many of them are packed

in vaults and boxes, where they are prac-

tically inaccessible to the public. One

branch of the library is the duplicate de-

partment. The librarian is permitted to

exchange books of which he has dupli-

cates for others of which he has no copy.

Yet the duplicate space has been so out-

grown that the books have had to be

carried down stairs and packed away in

a basement room. Tons upon tons have

been piled upon them, till it is no longer

possible to reach many of them. Persons

wishing to exchange books can only de-

posit their volumes, get the librarian's

check for value received, and keep it till

the new library is finished. That will

have accommodations for the duplicate

department.

At present there is no news-reading

room in the establishment. There are no

proper conveniences for students or

writers. With the best efforts of Mr.

Spofford and his assistants there are not

enough attendants to promptly accom-

modate visitors. The supply of foreign

books is very inadequate, that of many

of the large libraries in the country being

superior. Copies of American books are

required by law to be sent by publishers

to the Congressional library. Appropria-

tions of money must be made by con-

gress for the purchase of foreign books,

and congress does not in this case err

in the direction of extravagance. But

American books and pamphlets are com-

ing in by the dozen daily, adding to the

already ruinously crowded burden of the

alcoves.

Meantime congress has been for two

years serenely discussing whether it will

adopt the four million plan or the six

million plan for the new library building.

The population of the Samoan Islands

is not more than 37,000 all told. The

native is an erect, handsome brown

race, with straight black hair. The

French commander who originally dis-

covered the islands named the group

Navigators Islands, from the skill dis-

played by the people in handling their

canoes and boats. The Samoans were

long ago converted to Christianity but

in case of volcanic eruptions, which still

recur at intervals, they are eager in-

clined to lapse into the worship of their

ancient earthquake god.

The Pennsylvania Railroad company

has imported an English locomotive en-

gine for trial. It has driving wheels

six and a half feet in diameter. It is

built on the compound system, having

two high pressure and one low pressure

cylinder. The claim made for it is that

it can be run with nearly 19 per cent

less fuel than American engines can.

The Free School of Mechanical Trades

was the monument the late Isaiah Will-

iamson, of Philadelphia, left of himself.

A. J. Drexel is founding a similar insti-

tution for girls. These trade schools are

becoming very numerous. They prom-

ise to revolutionize the old system of ap-

prenticeship.

## FARMERS' INSTITUTE!

DEVOTEES OF CERES MEET IN QUAP-

TERLY CONVENTION

First session of the Marion County Farm-

ers' Institute for 1890 a success—A Large

Attendance and an Interesting Program.

The first session of the Marion County

Farmers' Institute for the year opened at

Ludwig's Hall, Wednesday, at 9:30 o'clock.

The opening was an auspicious

one, and promised well for the inter-

est of future conventions of the year. A

good sized audience was present at

which opened with music, followed by in-

struction by Rev. J. Whitworth, of the Cal-

edonia M. E. Church. Geo. W. Auld deliv-

ered the address of welcome, in which he

referred to the undesirable tendencies of

many farmers to let the fraud, such as

marketing dirty grain, wool, etc., ingenu-

ously added that of course you would not

find such farmers in Marion but must look

for them in other counties; and admonish-

ed the audience to the bad effects of such a

course.

The response was made by W. H. Likins

in an excellent address, in which he sup-

plemented Mr. Auld in his precautionary

advice, and closed with a biblical allusion

to "Keep thyself unspotted from the world."

Music was next on the program, which

consisted of an appropriate song, "Happy

Farmer," by the Campbell quartet. Miss

Sadie Myers next followed with a recitation

of her own, in which she pleased the audience.

Ed Strawn followed with a paper on

"The Ambition of Our Young Men." He







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